

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binsler	About WEDNESDAY, 4th November.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. G. Rott	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 4th November.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lens	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 5th November.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill Middle of November.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the situation of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools, are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lieber, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half Nov.	JAVA	First half Nov.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Nov.	SHANGHAI	First half Nov.
TJILATJAP	SHANGHAI	First half Nov.	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIFANAN	JAVA	Second half Nov.	SHANGHAI	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS	J-P-N	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 174.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOPANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,500 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOPIN," 1,500 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for

the above Company, we shall be

pleased to give any information as to rates of

passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST FORT, daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLAEN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37.5 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

or Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

or Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

CHARTER-PARTY DISPUTE.

TAGUCHI SOHACHIRO v. DODWELL & CO.

On Wednesday (Oct. 21) in the Koba Chibo Saloon, before Judge Kimura and two Associate Judges, the hearing was opened of a petition filed by Taguchi Sohachiro, 12 of No. 113, Arata-machi, 3-chome, Kobe, against Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited, No. 5, Kobe. The claim in this suit is for the settlement of an account for transport business.

Mr. Kakisaki appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Ota for the defendant firm.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Kakisaki prayed that the defendant firm be ordered to pay to plaintiff a sum of ¥10,572.86, together with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from November 1st, 1907, to the execution of judgment. Counsel proceeded to say that on July 20th, 1907, plaintiff, with the view chiefly of conveying emigrants to America, signed a contract with the representatives of the defendant firm, agents of the steamer, to charter the British steamer Woolwich, 2,936 tons gross. The principal items in the terms of the contract were as follows:—The term to be three months from the date of the steamer's arrival at Moji; the owners of the steamer to maintain the hull and engines in a proper condition to carry on the transport of cargo or passengers; the cost of coal, harbour expenses, pilotage and fees to agents to be borne by the charterer; the charter-money to be ¥9,000 per month or ¥27,000 in all, to be paid in instalments—¥4,000 on the signing of the charter party, ¥3,000 on receipt of a telegram announcing the steamer's departure from Hongkong on her arrival at Moji, ¥4,000 on leaving Kobe, ¥5,000 on her departure from Yokohama, and ¥5,000 thirty days after the departure from Kobe of the steamer on her first voyage; the contract not to take effect before July 30th, 1907; the charterer of the steamer to provide all the accommodation necessary for third-class passengers, and further, to provide stores, drinking water, cooking accommodation, medicines, medical instruments, and lifeboats, and in case of need ship a doctor, and a purser in conformity with American and Japanese laws, and provide other accommodation sufficient to obtain a permit from the Marine Office for the voyage; the owners of the steamer to obtain a certificate from the Colonial Government of Hongkong that the accommodation on the steamer was sufficient for third-class passengers, and also to provide life-boats and a reserve of timber as might be required.

After reading these terms Counsel went on to say that the steamer arrived at Moji towards the end of July 1907, and there plaintiff shipped 1,000 tons of bunker coal. Upon the arrival of the steamer at Kobe on August 2nd, 1907, an application was made for a permit for a foreign voyage, but the application was refused by the Marine Office, on the ground that the steamer was not properly qualified to carry emigrants. Some of the emigrants to be carried had already been shipped. Thus a heavy loss was threatened and a consultation was held as to what should be done. Learning that a steamer chartered by a foreigner was allowed to continue its voyage to the ultimate port in Japan, by which some time would be gained, plaintiff and the defendants consulted and nominally transferred the charter right of the steamer to Mr. A. M. Forbes, a foreigner, the steamer being sent on to Yokohama. However, the owners of the steamer having failed to provide the accommodation necessary for an ocean voyage, the Yokohama Marine Office would not grant a permit any more than the Kobe office, and the steamer had to lie idle in Yokohama till the 28th August 1907. Cargo for Kobe and Moji, belonging to Mr. Yuasa Takenosuke was already engaged at Seattle for the homeward voyage, in the event of the steamer proceeding from Victoria to Seattle. On a consultation between plaintiff and defendant and others concerned, it was arranged that the accommodation necessary to enable a permit to be issued be provided by defendants, the collection of freight on both voyages to be left to defendants, and further that on the conclusion of the voyage the accounts should be settled by defendants. Under these conditions the steamer, with a number of emigrants and some cargo, left Yokohama for Victoria on August 28th, 1907. As previously arranged, the vessel proceeded from Victoria to Seattle, and shipped at the latter port 145,000 bags of flour as engaged by Mr. Yuasa. The cargo was delivered to the consignee at Kobe and Moji, the contract being thus fulfilled. The cargo shipped by Mr. Yuasa represented 3,645 tons in amount, and the freight agreed upon was ¥6 per ton (40 bags), so that the total amount of freight due was ¥17,780. The charter-party of the steamer should have left a large margin to pay to plaintiff, and a repeated demand was made to defendants to settle the accounts. At last the accounts were made up, but they were so inaccurate that plaintiff was unable to accept them. Even if the accounts for the voyage of the steamer from Yokohama to Seattle via Victoria, returning to Kobe and Moji with cargo from Seattle, were made up in favour of defendants, the amount receivable by plaintiff would be ¥10,572.86, representing the total amount of plaintiff's claim, ¥44,004.63, less expenses to be borne by plaintiff, ¥33,431.76. As already explained, the result of the charter-party should have represented a large profit to plaintiff, and the recovery of this legitimate profit was therefore claimed.

Mr. Ota, for the defence, raised a demurrer and refused to answer the suit. Counsel said that defendants signed the charter-party on behalf of the owners of the Woolwich, all other acts concerning it being done by the owners. Plaintiff was acting without warrant in suing defendants. In other words, the defendant firm was nothing more than the agents of the Woolwich and all disputes arising out of the charter-party should be decided by arbitration according to Article 27 of the charter-party. It was improper, on plaintiff's part to bring such an action in the Court. Counsel applied that judgment should first be given on this point before dealing with the main issue.

The Court pointed out that plaintiff did not appear to base this action on the charter-party.

Mr. Ota replied that he presumed the action was based on the charter-party from the contents of the petition. Clearly, the accounts made up by plaintiff were based on the provisions of the charter-party. This dispute, therefore, should be decided by arbitration in Hongkong.

Mr. Kakisaki said that defendants made up the accounts of the charter of the steamer for plaintiff, and defendants ought to pay over the profit received. Instead, they had retained it. Hence this action was instituted for the recovery of the profit. Judging from the plea of defendants, it would appear that the owners of the steamer were entitled to retain the freight paid. But that was not the case. They received the freight only on behalf of plaintiff.

Mr. Ota maintained that the accounts for the term of the charter were made up according to the charter-party. Defendants, being agents of the steamer, were fully entitled to receive the charter-money. Though they received freight on flour from Mr. Yuasa, the money was not received as freight, but only on the authority of the assignment of the claim in connection with the charter-party.

Mr. Ota said that defendants were holding the money as agents of the owners of the steamer. He put in the charter-party as exhibit No. 12, pointing out that defendants were then referred to as "Dodwell & Co., Agents," and that a proviso was included that all disputes arising out of the charter-party should be decided by arbitration at Hongkong.

Mr. Kakisaki asked whether defendants admitted that they had received the money for the freight direct from Mr. Yuasa.

Mr. Ota replied that money had been received as the result of the assignment of the claim. He put in a note of assignment between Mr. Forbes and Messrs. Dodwell & Co., as exhibit No. 2b.

Mr. Kakisaki said that the money from Mr. Yuasa should have gone to plaintiff. Mr. Forbes had no right to assign the claim against Mr. Yuasa.

Mr. Ota said that defendants were entitled to receive freight on behalf of the owners. They were also entitled to receive the charter-money.

Mr. Kakisaki asked whether defendants held that any dispute arising out of the receipt of the charter-money was to be decided by arbitration.

Mr. Ota admitted that this was so.

The Court decided that the question as to whether the dispute in this case should be submitted to arbitration must be first settled. Judgment on this question is to be delivered on the 28th instant. —*Japan Chronicle*.

Intimations.



Benger's Food

is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering milk, with which it is mixed when used, quite easy of digestion by children, invalids and convalescents.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

[728—A]

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.),

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS, SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH, BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN, ANCHOVIES, SARDINES, CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, QUEEN ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind patronage and support, and desire to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioresse will also be most grateful for any FANCY, or old FURNITURE to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Wongwong, 21st August, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	Guichet	9th Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIE	Broc	10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	DUMBEA	Boyer	23rd Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelle	24th Nov., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10—20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1908.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA TO HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.) VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER in 13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS in 26 DAYS.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

CORSE 26th Nov. AMIRAL MAGON 11th Jan., 1909.

New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

* Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI."

MAIL, FRIG: HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Shanghai, 1st March, 1908.

Intimation.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.CHILDREN'S
OUT-FITTERS.Everything
forChildren's
Wear.Dainty
Frocks
and
Millinery.Serviceable
Tunics,
Jersey
and
Sailor Suits.Up-to-date
GOODS
at
Moderate Prices.POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1908.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write in their fortnightly circular of 31st ult.:

Through a better inquiry springing up after tonnage to load at Newchwang for Canton, the position of the freight market has become a distinctly healthier one; as a matter of fact, the amount of tonnage seeking employment has been reduced to such a minimum, that already great difficulty is being experienced in meeting some of the chartering orders left on the market.

The Saigon/Hongkong rate stands at 5 cents per picul, but inasmuch as there are practically no cargoes to be obtained, the figure is purely nominal. As to the new crop—produce no figures of a trustworthy nature can be given as yet, but signs are not wanting that at least a fair average yield may be looked for.

Saigon/Singapore has a fixture on basis of last rate, and from Saigon to Philippines, business is reported done on basis of 17 to 25 cents per picul according to quantity. Demand in the latter direction continues, and rates should take an upward turn in consequence of the scarcity of suitable tonnage.

From Java and Bangkok there is still nothing doing.

Newchwang/Canton.—After the charters early in the fortnight of a few boats at from 21 to 24 cents, requirements have assumed such dimensions that owners have been able to obtain 25 cents for quite a number of cargoes of from 25,000 to 30,000 piculs. As the price of beans and bean-cakes promises to keep low, some further business is almost sure to come to pass prior to Newchwang becoming ice-bound, which event may be expected on or just after the 10th prox. From Newchwang to Amoy an outside vessel has been placed at 24 cents, charterers' option to discharge at Canton at 16 cents.

To carry stones from Quangyen for Hongkong an 1,800 tons carrier has found employment for 3 consecutive voyages, terms of charter being kept private.

Of coal charters the following are on record: Pulatun/Kohsichang at \$2.25. Wakamatsu to Canton \$3.20 (part cargo to Hongkong at \$1.25) and Hongkong to Hongkong at \$1.30. Both large and handy-sized tonnage is difficult to procure of late from Japan southwards, and the market closes steadily with unsatisfied demand for Hongkong and various Chinese coast ports.

Sail Tonnage Loading or to Load.—For Baltimore and/or New York:

Brit. bark *Eclipse* 2,908 tons arrived 18th August. Brit. bark *Lyndhurst* 2,449 tons arrived 14th September. Brit. bark *Daylight* 3,599 tons arrived 9th October.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailing:—Brit. ship *Jutecopia* 25th October for Baltimore.DROVE THE POISON FROM HIS
BLOOD.SEVERE ECZEMA CURED IN CEYLON BY
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

WHERE HOSPITAL TREATMENT FAILED.

Samuel Gardner Jackson is a young man of eighteen residing at "Hill Side," St. Sebastian Street, Colombo. An active sportsman, he plays football in the Royal College team, and takes a keen interest in cricket. Yet there was a time when he could not go out of doors, or even put his boots on, so dreadfully was he afflicted with Eczema from the knees to the toes. "I was at a loss to know what to do for the boy, his condition was so bad," said his mother, Mrs. R. G. Jackson. "None of the doctors seemed able to give him the slightest relief. Both my husband and I were astonished at the wonderful cure wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Then the lady called her son so that he might tell his own story.

"When I was about eleven years old eruptions broke out on my knees and spread from there down my legs to the toes," said young Mr. Jackson. "The cause of this was a poison which got into my blood through playing with my comrades in stagnant pools. The sores were small and red, and full of matter. There were hundreds of them, all in clusters, and the doctors said it was Eczema. When they burst they came again, and they caused me exceedingly great pain. These eruptions were even between my toes, and irritated me so much that I could not put on boots or stockings. My mother took me to the Hospital and also consulted some of the best physicians in Colombo about my case; during seven months poultices, ointments, lotions, and internal medicines were tried, but instead of getting better I got worse and worse.

"Then my father decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for me, and as I was so young my mother gave me the Pills cut in two, half a pill for each dose. The result was that soon all the sores disappeared and I was cured. During the past seven years I have enjoyed excellent health and have never had a return of the Eruptions."

Eczema, in all its forms, is rightly regarded as an obstinate disorder when attempts are made to cure it by mere outward applications; Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by acting upon the source of the disorder—impure and impoverished blood—promptly restore sound health to the whole system. Thus, as in Mr. Jackson's

Mr. S. G. Jackson,
of Colombo.
Cured of Eczema by
Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills.

case, they really cure Eczema; and in like manner they have also cured Malaria, Anæmia, Indigestion, Palpitation, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Effects of Overwork or Worry, also Ladies' Ailments. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., China Branch, 8 B Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, at \$1.50 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$8/-.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 4th November, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

SIDEBOARD and WARDROBES with

BEVELLED GLASS, SILK TAPESTRY-

COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE,

Single and Double IRON BEDSTEADS

and BEDDING, GLASS, CROCKERY and

E.P. WARE, OVERMANTLES with BE-

VELLED GLASS, IRON FENDERS, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1908. [961]

Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July 1907. [961]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAY.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the

Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. [961]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

From 18th September, 1907. [961]

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL-

INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1908. [961]

Intimations.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL on MONDAY,
the 30th November, 1908, and THREE
PRACTICE DANCES on WEDNESDAY,
10th, 18th and 25th November, from 5 to
7 P.M.Scotmen desiring to subscribe to the above
are requested to forward their names to the
undersigned.

DAVID WOOD,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1908. [961]

WANTED

IN HONGKONG FROM 1ST DECEMBER.

FURNISHED HOUSE for 6 or 12 months

by married couple. No children.

Apply to—

BOX,

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908. [941]



HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

STEAM LAUNCHES must not exceed a

speed of 6 knots while passing through

the narrow waters of Aberdeen Harbour.

BASIL TAYLOR,

Commander, R.N.,

Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1908. [951]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for
COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEM-
BERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the
centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park.The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception,
Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge,
Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Sub-

scription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from—

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,

84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908. [969]

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [948]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*.From Australia, ex S.S. *Victoria*.From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Ceylon*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. &

P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 5th proximo, at

4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in

any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Consignee's

and the Company's representative at an

appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten

days of the steamer's arrival here after which

date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [961]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENARTY,"

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP,

LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being landed

at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,

whence and/or from the wharves delivery

may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 6th prox. will be

subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-

sented to the Undersigned on or before the

12th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 6th proximo, at 2.30 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 6th prox. will be

subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-

sented to the Undersigned on or before the

7th proximo, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1908. [961]

Intimations.

DR. W. R. LAMB,

AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN.

KING EDWARD HOTEL ANNEXE NO. 21,

UNTIL NOVEMBER 3RD, INCLUSIVE.

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the Citizens of Hongkong that he will extend his stay
here until the 3rd prox., as the time just announced has not been sufficient to attend to
all who wish to consult him.Dr. LAMB makes a specialty of Examining and Refracting the Eyes and Fitting Glasses,
and he has all the modern instruments and apparatus, including the Javal Ophthalmometer
and Electric Ophthalmoscopes for examining and refracting the eyes in the most thorough and
perfect manner, and according to the latest and most approved methods as employed in the
Metropolitan Eye Hospitals, by the best oculists abroad, and the largest supply and greatest
variety of all kinds and styles of lenses and mounting of the best quality ever brought to this
Colony, including over three thousand different spherocylindrical and prismatic lenses made
specially to order for the correction of astigmatism and other Ocular troubles which the ordi-
nary spherical lenses commonly used will not correct. The great majority—four fifths at least
of those in need of glasses, require special lenses of this kind, which are always made to order
and are absolutely necessary for the perfect correction of defective vision and the permanent
maintenance of perfect sight.Those who are troubled with weak or defective vision, who suffer from eyeache, headache
in the orbital region, inflammation of the eyes or lid, or weakness of the ocular muscles, or
any of the numerous conditions due to eye strain and necessitating the use of glasses—and
most of these troubles are permanently cured by accurate refraction and properly adjusted
glasses—should avail themselves of the exceptional opportunity of having their eyes
thoroughly and scientifically examined and refracted and obtaining glasses of the right kind,
as this opportunity for completeness of apparatus and supply of lenses, thoroughness of ex-
amination, perfection of refraction which brings the vision up to the highest possible standard,
and perfectly satisfactory results, is equal in every respect to the best obtainable anywhere
abroad, as those who consult him are willing to attest.Dr. LAMB is certificated in optics as well as in medicine and has made the Eyes a
specialty for over 20 years so that all glasses supplied in his patents are warranted to be
correct, and having thousands of references and testimonials from influential citizens of other
British Colonies which he has visited professionally he can assure those in need of his services
the most thorough, reliable and satisfactory professional work. Charges Reasonable. Con-
sultation Free.

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1908. [945]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, MID-
DLESBROUGH, LONDON AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"

Captain Davies, having arrived from the above
Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's
risk and expense.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on TUESDAY, 3rd November, at
3 P.M.All Claims must be presented within fifteen
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 3rd November will be
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

&c., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED, \$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS, \$0.60.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES, \$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP, \$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCATION, \$0.60.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1908.

Landlords' Obligations.

A NOVEL CONTENTION.

IS IT A TRESPASS TO CLIMB A ROOF?

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before the Full Court, comprising of the Chief Justice, (Sir Francis Jaggott) and Mr. Justice Gompertz, an appeal from the decision of the Paines Judge, given in favour of Mr. P. W. Goldring, in the action brought against the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited, for \$500 damages for an alleged breach of contract, was heard. It may be remembered that the complaint was that the defendant firm failed to comply with an agreement, whereby they undertook to keep the roof and exterior walls of the plaintiff's premises at Kowloon in a proper state of repair and amendment.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., assisted by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewins and Harcourt) appeared for the defendant firm, Mr. P. W. Goldring, assisted by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkings and Grist) conducted the case for his own behalf.

Sir Henry Berkeley, in the course of his remarks, said that it was admitted on the evidence that the landlord did not receive any notice to repair. He was going to cite, a long series of cases which were similar to the one under notice, from which it could be seen that the landlord was not liable unless notice was given. Sir Henry said that what almost seemed to be a new principle was brought forward regarding the occupier of a flat who had a lease governed by the same covenants as the present action. He remarked that the case was of some difficulty, and unless he occupied the Court for some two hours, he was afraid he could not see his way how to meet the special circumstances which the case presented. Everything depended upon what passed from the lessor to the lessee. If a man leased a flat, the roof of the flat would be a necessary adjunct to the enjoyment of the tenant, and it would indeed be strange if on the tenant demanding of the landlord where the roof was, the latter were to reply that he simply rented the flat under the contract and no roof. The premises let in this case were those immediately under the roof, being neither the first nor the second floor. The gutter could be considered in the light of an easement, and therefore the tenant had a perfect right to use it. Counsel maintained from the beginning that the tenant ought to have given notice, and the action that he would be acting as a trespasser if he climbed the roof was a mistaken one, since it was abundantly clear that the landlord had no means of ascertaining if any repair was necessary. Sir Henry declared that a landlord always let his house with all its appurtenances for the use of all the occupiers. He submitted that everything in the house were appurtenances and therefore belonged to all. All that passed under the word "demise" could also pass under the word "let".

After the fifth adjournment, Sir Henry Berkeley resumed his address and, after an hour's citing of authorities, the case was adjourned sine die.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English Mail of the 3rd October was delivered in London on the 31st October.

OWING to pressure of space Camp Notes are unavoidably held over until our next issue.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messageries Maritimes Co.) that the cargo of silk shipped on board the *Ernest Simons*, which left this port on the 29th September, was delivered in Lyons on the 31st October.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company announce that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending October 17 amounted to 27,942 tons and the sales during the period to 23,265 tons.

A TESTIMONIAL has been promoted, and will be presented to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at St. Andrew's Church Vestry, Kowloon, to Miss Rooks, whose much-appreciated voluntary services as organist, &c., are necessarily ceasing upon her departure for Home this week. The presence of all subscribers at the presentation (at 6 p.m.) is requested.

THE *Hankow Mail* states that the Canton Native Bureau of Constabulary has resolved to order 20,000 wood medals which are to be worn by opium smokers. The last step taken by the local authorities in connexion with opium suppression is said to have made a strong impression on the smokers and there is a good number of them striving to stamp out the habit.

THE proprietors of the Shanghai *China Weekly* have produced an excellent souvenir of the Shanghai and Hongkong cricket match. It is illustrated with over thirty photographs of interport and international cricket, going back for more than twenty years, with letter-press giving details of the recent game, batting and bowling averages and cricket notes and anecdotes. The photographs are well reproduced and the whole souvenir provides an interesting commentary to the events of the past week.

It appears to be understood that the arrival of Mr. Ijima, the new Japanese Minister, is to be the signal for the inauguration of a pacific policy on the part of Japan towards China with a view to establishing more friendly relations between the two nations. According to one official of the Waiwupute Chinese Government has received private reports from the Chinese Minister in Tokio which even hold out hopes of a settlement of the Chientao dispute. H.E. Hu Wei-tai, therefore, advises the Waiwupute to lose no time in pushing the question with Mr. Ijima.

MIRADUS BIRTHDAY.

PROGRAMME OF CELEBRATIONS.

Following is the official programme of fireworks display in celebration of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Birthday, the 3rd November, 1908, at Hongkong:

DAY TIME—4 to 6 p.m.

- 1—A Salute.
- 2—The Alliance.
- 3—The Imperial Crest.
- 4—Light of peace.
- 5—The Imperial Birthday Greetings.
- 6—White Chrysanthemum.
- 7—The Rising Sun (Flag).
- 8—A Thunder.
- 9—Friendship all over the world.
- 10—Explosion of a Magazine.
- 11—The Two Longivities (Crane lives 1,000 years and Turtle 10,000 years).
- 12—Morning Star (Flag).
- 13—Battle of 303 metre Hill.
- 14—A Belle.
- 15—Billiard in the air (Pyramid).
- 16—Try a Rumper of Japanese Beer.
- 17—Dragons inflamed with fury.
- 18—Chrysanthemum sprinkled with dew drops.
- 19—A Dream by Count Zeppeline.
- 20—Deeds cloud and thunder.
- 21—Beer and lantern.
- 22—Weeping Willow and Dragons.
- 23—Three Cheers.
- 24—A Fish swimming in the air.
- 25—A Daisy.
- 26—Napoleon Bonaparte.
- 27—Sharp shooting.
- 28—Lantern and Beer.
- 29—Shower and Rainbow.
- 30—Rub-a-dub and coc-a-doodle-doo.
- 31—Parasol cycling smoke.
- 32—Metamorphosis of a Sun.
- 33—Rainbow and Thunder.
- 34—The Balkan Question (Conference of Powers).
- 35—Good-bye.

NIGHT TIME—8 to 10 p.m.

- 1—A Salute.
- 2—The Rising Sun.
- 3—A Peony.
- 4—Lanterns.
- 5—Weeping Willow and Flashes.
- 6—Chrysanthemum with dew drops.
- 7—Star.
- 8—Variegated Flashes.
- 9—A Dragon in pursuit of a Jewel.
- 10—Lantern (Rising sun).
- 11—Chrysanthemum, sun and moon.
- 12—Brilliant Stars, simultaneously manifesting and disappearing.
- 13—Thunder and Stars.
- 14—Lantern and Beer.
- 15—Chrysanthemum of various colours.
- 16—Morning glories (in the compound of Japanese Consulate).

Banzai! Banzai! Banzai!

HONGKONG MOB LAW.

SERIOUS RIOTOUS OUTBREAK.

JAPANESE BOYCOTTERS ON THE WAR PATH.

CHINESE STORES LOOTED AND WRECKED.

CITY UNDER ARMED MILITARY GUARD.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

Events march swiftly to a climax in connection with the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, a boycott which originated over what was considered the high-handed action of Japan in the *Tatsu Maru* affair. It is needless to record the facts of that regrettable episode, which estranged the commercial relations of China and Japan, particularly in the Southern provinces of the Middle Kingdom. Canton was the head centre of the boycott movement. Merchants organised themselves into a close corporation to prove that if the Chinese Government was willing to accede to the peremptory demands of Japan for compensation for what was alleged to be merely a pardonable mistake committed in an excess of duty, the people refused to submit to a national humiliation, and were determined to make the Japanese realise the enormity of their action in bridging China to the stool of abasement. The boycott of Japanese goods was proclaimed; not blatantly or ostentatiously or in such a fashion that the Government could take steps to suppress its virulence, but, nevertheless, in a persistent, resolute and imperative form which was far more effective than any authoritative mandate could have achieved. This organisation of Chinese guilds and merchants, known as the Self-Protection Society, laid their injunctions on all traders that under no pretence whatever should Japanese goods of any description, no matter how necessary they might be, be bought, sold or exchanged.

Everybody who knows anything about China, knows perfectly well the immense and all-compelling power wielded by the mercantile organisations of the commercial world, and the strict allegiance they claim and receive from those who are in business. Even the wealthiest firms dare not thwart the arbitrary and despotic decrees of this modern Council of Ten, and in Canton, the headquarters of the body, the orders of the autocratic body were made absolute against the sale of the Japanese goods. Merchants who dared to exhibit the faintest shadow of defiance to the behests of the Council were penalised in fines which ran into thousands of dollars. Our Canton correspondent has reported numberless cases where firms of standing and repute have had to pay handsomely for their temerity in dealing in Japanese goods since the boycott was established.

Of course this action on the part of the indignant commercial community, whose *amour propre* had been offended by the weak-kneed attitude of a subservient Government could not fail to attract the attention of the Viceroy of the two Kwang and of the Imperial Government at Peking. But what could they do? The traders committed no overt act of hostility against the Japanese. They simply exercised their right of refusing to handle on any consideration whatever the goods sent from Japan for disposal in Chinese markets. The Imperial authorities threatened, cajoled and entreated the Self-Protection Society to desist, but without avail. There was nobody to convict of any crime against good government or against law and order. The people, with a unanimity unusual and portentous, followed the guidance of their self-appointed dictators and ignored the decrees and edicts and proclamations of the official rulers, and the boycott continued. So wonderfully had the movement been engineered that for their own sake the merchants had to post placards on their premises stating that no Japanese goods would be sold on any pretence and that there was not an article of Japanese production in stock. All this led to what was practically a complete cessation in the sale of Japanese goods and not a loophole was left through which the Government could interfere.

For the last few months comparatively little has been heard of the boycott at Canton. Now and again veiled references to the action of the Self-Protection Society against a "certain nation"—or such other euphemism as seemed proper—were made by the vernacular papers. But there was nothing that the Government could hang a cat on. The general belief was that the movement was gradually dying a natural death. The Japanese press reiterated the fact that the boycott was a thing of the past, that the animosity of the Cantonese was rapidly evaporating, that Japanese goods were again being received into favour, that all the signs were propitious for a renewal of the old trade relations and that the *Tatsu Maru* affair was a thing forgotten—obliterated. The very fact that Japanese firms had contributed towards

in Canton. Their shops were marked and proclaimed. No detail was evidently omitted in the scheme which had for its object the ruin of these unfortunate traders who had failed to obey the unwritten law. That the plan to loot the proscribed premises had its origin in Canton seems to be undeniable.

From all that we can gather, a band of hired ruffians, was sent to Hongkong to accomplish the fell purpose of the boycotters. They became members of the Dare-Death Society. The name is expressive of the callous determination with which these blinded patriots set forth to perform their nefarious work. They believed themselves to be acting in the best interests of their country, avenging the slight that had been put upon them by Japan. If the Imperial Government was prepared to lose "face," the merchants and guilds of Canton were not, and they were resolved that their compatriots in Hongkong should be no less independent. As to the consequences they gave not a thought.

Early yesterday morning, unofficial news was received at the police station in the Western District, that trouble was impending. No surprise was felt by those whose duty it is to keep their finger on the pulse of the multitude. Every available constable was ordered to be prepared for immediate duty and their services were not long kept in reserve. By ten o'clock in the forenoon a mob estimated at 3,000 had gathered in Ko Shing Street, a narrow thoroughfare given over to godowns mostly, running at the rear of the Ko Shing Theatre. A rush was made for several shops which were reported to deal in Japanese products. Two men, leaders apparently, led the rabble and shouted something to the effect—"Here's Japanese goods." The crowd overwhelmed the storekeepers, beat them with bamboo poles, flung them into the throng, tore down the partitions as if they were matchwood, and swept the contents of the shops into the street. The thoroughfare was a mass of moving humanity which had lost its senses and was full bent for destruction. The stores were gutted in less time than it takes to pen these lines. Not a rag was left in the place; not a joist could be depended on. The hangers-on, worse than those who incited the attack, looted to their heart's content. Then came the police on the scene, armed only with batons, and charged the frenzied mob, which, having tasted blood, sought satiety. The small force seemed like a raindrop in a river, but repeated charges had the effect of scattering the rioters. Urgent messages were sent to the Central Station and reinforcements were hurriedly sent at the double to the "point" where the disturbance was at the thickest. Matters looked ugly for a time, and it seemed as if the newcomers would have to use something more than their truncheons, but the crowd quailed and fled in all directions and for the time being there was peace. How many were hurt in the stern advance of the police it is impossible to say. The wounded were carried away by their friends and accomplices, and not a single case was reported at the hospital, but it cannot be doubted that many received serious injuries in the fight, although they preferred to carry away these trophies of their valorous valour, and hide them in obscurity. All the chief officials connected with the police force were on the scene and several were injured.

Numerous fights were waged in various parts of the city, from the Fire Brigade station down as far as Shek-long-tai. In the melee, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. King, was struck on the head by some missile, and bears a rather nasty scar. A heavy bamboo pole was heaved at Captain Superintendent Badoley, but missed him by inches. Constable Perkins was jammed in a bunch of fighting maniacs, and placed in such a tight corner that he had to draw his revolver and fire in the air as a warning of his intentions. Whether anybody was hurt is a matter of speculation, but as no casualty is reported it is hoped that the bullet sped away harmlessly. Over forty arrests were made in the Central District and about 65 at West Point. The prisoners were lodged at No. 7 Police Station and so serious was the aspect of affairs that the temporary goal had to be guarded by Indian constables armed with repeating rifles. When the prisoners came to be removed to the Magistracy this morning they were marched under an armed guard by the out-of-the-way route of Cause Road.

Towards midnight things quieted down, but there was an air of trouble around, and early this morning it became apparent that the disturbances were to be renewed. Increased in strength by the walls and strays who looked for grist from the rioting of the patriots, the gang of Dare-Death associates thronged Queen's Road Central and made a sudden raid on a shop not far from the Central Market. The doors were burst open and the goods looted and thrown into the street. A foolish European woman, thinking that a cheap sale was in progress, promptly marched into the shop. She was received with ribald cries, and her things for bargains were so effectually assailed that she is not likely to look for remnants for many a day to come. She was bespattered with mud and much

until she was hardly recognisable. A hurried retreat to the Stag Hotel saved her from further mishandling.

The throng afterwards made for Wellington Street and besieged several Chinese shops where Japanese goods were believed to be stored. Policemen, armed with loaded rifles and revolvers, paraded the streets in threes, but they might as well have been flies in a menagerie. They had orders to act with gentleness, which in our opinion was a mistake. At any rate, they were not able to keep the crowd moving, and the situation was decidedly dangerous. Every body was wondering what had become of the military, but the authorities were evidently acting cautiously and it was not until this afternoon that three half-companies of the Middlesex were called out. One of the Magistrates was ready to read the Riot Act at any moment and hurried from place to place as the mob surged to and fro.

General Broadwood, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, to be along the main thoroughfares in muff, creating a good impression on those who desired to see order restored. The streets were under the patrol of armed troops and policemen, shouldering rifles loaded with ball cartridges. Respectable citizens hurried along, only seeking to escape the mass of rowdy belligerents who flocked into crowds at half a dozen spoils, searching for mischief. That the affair has been organised by skilled tacticians there cannot be the slightest doubt. Not a single shop looted by a Japanese has been raided. Attacks have been solely directed against those Chinese traders who deal in Japanese goods contrary to the directions of the Self-Protection Society of Canton or the Dare-Death Society of Hongkong. There is thus no question of international complications at stake; the movement is purely directed against Chinese by Chinese.

Up to the time of writing, about a dozen stores have been looted, the value of the goods destroyed or carried away being approximately (and well within the mark) fifty thousand dollars. The number arrested is in the vicinity of 200.

What will happen to-night it is difficult to foretell but the omens are most threatening. Several shops where Japanese were sold are anxiously awaiting the outcome of events. This much is certain, the end is not yet in sight, and few will sleep quietly in their beds to-night. The soldiery are under arms; fortunately the main portion of the cruiser squadron is in port and ready for eventualities. It will be a happy moment for all concerned when we can say with confidence that the trouble is past and done with.

Full details of what has already occurred are appended:—

"THE DARE-DEATH SOCIETY."

The fact that very little has been heard of late regarding the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods in connection with the *Tatsu Maru* affair is by no means proof that the strength of the movement has subsided. That the spirit of retaliation has been latent in the Chinese mind is made manifest by an almost tragic incident a few days ago, which has been brought to our notice through the medium of an unimpeachable authority. It appears that some time last week, (the exact day is not known, but most probably Thursday) a Chinaman, highly excited and his nerves all unstrung with fright, hastily entered the offices of a local firm of well-known solicitors and unfolded the following story. The man, whose sight was pitiable to behold, said that his life was threatened and asked for Police protection. He produced several letters threatening his life. One was signed by a secret society whose members styled it the "Dare Death Society." Another, which purported to be from a "Hongkong Detective," said in very plain language that if the receiver did not conform to the recently formulated rules concerning the Japanese boycott, his ears would be lopped off in the same way as the unfortunate Chinaman who met his sad fate in Wing Lok Street but recently. It declared, with emphasis that the Chinese had a name, and the only way to keep up that name was to continue the boycott. Yet another letter, which was printed, called upon all true Chinese to kill those who failed to adhere to the movement. All the letters were written with one object in view—to revive once more the flagging zeal of the one-time enthusiasts to punish the people who had brought shame and degradation upon their nation, so the writers urged.

The matter was promptly reported to the Police, who gave adequate protection and proceeded with their investigations in order to run to earth the author of these drastic measures. The events which followed this early intimation to the police are now chronicled as a matter of history in Hongkong.

YESTERDAY'S INCIDENTS.

When Inspector Robertson, who has control of the Western District, was given to understand at an early hour yesterday morning that riots were impending, fostered by the "Dare Death Society," which is a local offshoot of the "Self-Protection Society of Canton" in furtherance of the boycott of Japanese goods, steps were immediately taken to quash any disturbance that might take place. But the trouble had already started, long before the police were prepared for the emergency. That measures taken to penalise those who had adhered to the "Parent Society" was a well thought-out affair could be guessed by those who visited that part of Chinatown this morning. Hardly had daybreak dawned over the Colony to-day than a crowd began to gather at every street corner. And a bad looking crowd it was too. The police were helpless to deal with the mob. This was due to the fact that orders were issued to deal with the people, gruffly, or words to that effect. It is doubtful if ever in the history of the Colony there has been such a fury created, and many are determined of what like excited crowd may do to-night. It is not our desire to excite the populace of Hongkong, but there is an air of

ing where the trouble will end, unless some drastic step is taken to nip the disturbance in the bud.

The original scene of the disturbance was in Ko Shing Street—immediately at the rear of the Ko Shing Theatre. By the time the police arrived on the scene the rioters were hard at work ransacking a number of shops of all its Japanese goods. A fierce conflict followed. The police used their batons to disperse the crowd. Stones were thrown in retaliation, and a hard fight ensued, in which two police officers were injured, but, fortunately, not too seriously. The Chinese had gained the upper hand for a while and the police were put on the defence when the reinforcements from headquarters arrived, and the natives were beaten off. To everybody the trouble seemed to have ended there and then, and little did the police suspect that the night attack would have more serious results. They had not reckoned with their host.

At about eight o'clock last night a band of some 3,000 men renewed the attack on suspicious shops and godowns, in Connaught Road West, the doors of which were pulled down and the flocks beaten. Again the police swept down on the rioters, and once again they were driven off, only to adjourn to Shek-tong-tai, where the attack was renewed. For those who were not present at the time it is impossible to imagine what actually occurred. The police arrived in time to witness several stores being entered and all Japanese goods thrown on the road. More than charges followed, and once again the rioters dispersed.

No less than five police officers were injured in the assault. Assistant Superintendent King was struck on the head by some flying missile, while Policeman Gorden received certain injuries to his hand. The injuries to the others cannot be ascertained at this juncture. The Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. Badesley) narrowly escaped injury from a bamboo pole which was hurled at his head, but which fell but a few feet behind him. An attempt was then made to attack the general C.S.P., but this was frustrated by Inspector Robertson and Sergeants Brennan and Blackman.

Trouble was started again this morning, and a shop at 14, Queen's Road Central, was visited. The rioters tore down every partition in the house, and this was followed by all Japanese goods being thrown into the street. Having done their work the trouble-makers dispersed. All day long a mob numbering some 4,000 strong awaited their opportunity of attacking a certain shop in Wellington Street, behind the Fire Brigade Station, but up to the time of going to press nothing has happened. It might be mentioned at this stage that Inspector Baker, with his usual foresight, has been appealing to those merchants who deal in Japanese goods, to put their shutters up, but as far as we could see the appeal was made in vain.

In all some half a dozen shops were attacked and damage done is expected to reach some thousands. Over one hundred men were arrested on different charges. The Western districts netted five persons, while the Central took in over forty. Most of them were charged with disorderly behaviour, others with assaulting the police, and not a few with damage to property. For fear of rescue those arrested at West Point were taken to the Police Court, this forenoon, at 11 o'clock, and in charge of twenty armed officers. The "disorderlies" were fined from \$3 to \$25 each, while those who were accused of assaulting the police and doing wilful damage to property were sent to gaol without the option.

In an interview with a police officer this morning, our representative was given to understand that the "movement" was started in Hongkong, but the rioters were imported from Canton to do the attacking.

THE CLIMAX.

The conflict of native public opinion of the lower orders reached the climax to-day when the mob, yielding once again to the misdirected energy of the agitators, gave way to a renewal of passionate demonstration which culminated in bloodshed by noon to-day.

CLANDESTINE MEETINGS.

As usual the Western part of the city supplied all the elements for rowdiness and today's manifestations of uncontrollable violence received their recruits from that part of the town. The sturdy demeanour of the angry crowd wore all its threatening aspect this morning, and when it became known that the rioting was in progress, the mob was making their way up from Tai Ping Shan—the hub of the wheel of Chinese humanity—into Cable Road and Seymour Road, it was felt by those who possess the competence of gauging Chinese temper by long experience that further trouble was in the air. That their anticipations were correct subsequent events in the course of the forenoon proved. The object of the rioting was unquestionably the elusion of the vigilance of the police in the first instance by distracting attention from the projected scene of operations; and in the second place the holding of clandestine mass meetings to decide upon a concerted line of action. In both their purposes, apparently, the mob succeeded. For after some haranguing, at which there appeared several prominent speakers eager to get the hearing of the crowd, there was a great acclamation of seeming jubilation, as if of some frantic war song to which the throng had given way. Happy with the idea that a common line of campaign had been projected the men dispersed, and for the next two or three hours came the ominous calm that invariably precedes the storm.

A FALSE ALARM.

At about ten o'clock in the morning the Police headquarters received information from their intelligence department that a mob of three thousand men was gathering and would soon be marching cityward from the Western district. Leaving nothing to chance the executive department of Police soon had a squad of Indian and Chinese policemen, under a superior European officer, on the move with loaded rifles down the threatened district. Meanwhile armed police were allowed at the

boundaries of the district comprised within Hollywood Road, Wellington Street, Graham Street and Queen's Road. Nothing eventuated, however, for the next hour.

RIOTING RENewed.

By eleven the rioters could restrain themselves no longer, and last night's outrage was renewed with all determination between them and one o'clock in the afternoon. As might have been expected the heart of Chinatown—the centre of Chinese commercial activity—was the point against which all the machinations had been projected.

SHOPS WRECKED.

Three shops successively were wrecked. The raid made on No. 102, Des Voeux Road Central, was described by a European eye-witness in the following brief but graphic terms. In front of the shop, a Chinese-owned one which dealt in Japanese goods there appeared a crowd of onlookers upon whom absolutely no suspicion fell. All of a sudden two men armed with revolvers in their belts pushed their way out of the crowd and made a rush for the store. Making no secret of their possession of the death-dealing arms they shouted out in Chinese: "We are here to destroy Japanese manufactures; down with it!" In less than no time the premises were stormed and mob law prevailed. Hundreds of infuriated Chinese took possession of the store and literally tore down everything from shelves and counters, wrecking the show cases with grim determination to avenge their grievance. As quickly the maddened crowd dispersed, and after the place had been cleared of the rioters it was one promiscuous heap of debris.

THE FIRST CASUALTY.

To be recorded in the chain of the day's stirring events is in connection with the raiding of a marine delicacies store in Jervois Street—No. 134 to be exact, and owned by Messrs. Chuen Cheung and Co. The rioters showed no mercy in their *modus operandi*, and went about as determinedly in their work of destruction at this place as in all the others. The methods pursued were identical in each case, and when the mob had finished with Chuen Cheung's premises they presented as dismal an appearance as the others that had fallen victims to mob rule. As soon as the police got information of the assault on Chuen Cheung's they made for the spot with all haste. It was while trying to appease the wrath of the rioters that a European officer stood in imminent peril of his life. In self-defence he had no other alternative than to open fire on the mob. One shot struck a Chinaman who was mortally wounded, and another slightly injured a Chinese boy in the leg. The latter's injuries are not supposed to be of a very serious character. As soon as the report of fire-arms was heard, the throng dispersed in the twinkling of an eye, running helter-skelter for a place of safety wherever they could find.

A MAGIC EFFECT.

The magic effect produced by this incident was wonderful, and, as if by common consent, the rioters tacitly sued for peace. For the rest of the afternoon the Western district never wore a more peaceful aspect, and seemingly it presented all the appearance of an orderly and law-abiding district when visited by a member of our staff this afternoon.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS IN CONFERENCE.

Meanwhile the gravity of the situation which had been adequately recognised by the authorities was taken. A conference of the Police resulted in a decision to read

THE RIOT ACT.

Hastily the Hon. Mr. F. J. Badesley, Captain Superintendent of Police, together with his right-hand man, Captain F. W. Lyon, summoned Mr. J. R. Wood from the magisterial bench at three o'clock this afternoon. They made their way to No. 5—the Fire Brigade—Station where the officials met Mr. E. A. Irving, the Registrar General, with whom was Mr. Ho Kom Tong whose kind services as interpreter if need be had been requisitioned by the Government. Chief Inspector Baker was also in the party.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

While all the foregoing preliminaries were in train the General Officer Commanding the Forces had been communicated with, and through his kind offices three half companies of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment were called out. Under their commanding officers the troops marched along Queen's Road for No. 5 Station. There they branched out into two sections: one headed off for Doonan Street and the other for Queen's Road West. The Police officials and the magistrature marched ahead of the latter section. They made a halt at the bottom of Paddy's Market, otherwise better known locally as Cat Street, or Tai Ping Shan. Mr. J. R. Wood, the Magistrate, was the cynosure of all eyes, as momentarily it was expected that he would read the Riot Act. When approached by a representative of this paper he very courteously stated that, if the necessity arose, he was there to read the Act, which for the benefit of those unacquainted with the exact section which applies in the present situation is reproduced below. The section reads:—

"Our Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all persons being assembled immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, and to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Act made in the first year of King George for preventing tumultuous and riotous assemblies. God save the King."

THE BETTER DEMEANOUR.

After a quarter of an hour's waiting or so, upon the report reaching the officials that the natives' demeanour was becoming quieter, the necessity for reading the Act did not become immediately apparent and so Magistrate Wood and Messrs. Irving and Ho Kom Tong retired from the scene. At this juncture a number of civilians arrived, including Mr. C. McI. Messer and Mr. A. Shelton Hooper.

MAJOR-GENERAL BROADWOOD REVIEWS THE SCENE.

Riding on horseback and accompanied by his A.D.C. back in with Major-General Broad-

wood proceeded down Queen's Road West to review the scene. He rode down the line of the military guard probably in an official capacity.

At time of writing the troops had not been withdrawn. The police patrols were reinforced; instead of marching singly the men went in twos and threes, keeping guard principally at each end of the lanes where the Chinese had the best opportunity of obtaining shelter after the perpetration of any dastardly plan.

LOCK HING'S THREATENED.

As we go to press, from the same source whence the authoritative information was first communicated to the Police of the present outbreak, we learn that a threat has been made to wreck Lock Hing's premises in Queen's Road to night. As the information has been passed on to the Police it goes without saying that a quite provision has been made against surprise and if any attempt is made to carry out the threat the police are fully provided against emergencies.

WANCHAI GODOWNS THREATENED.

The arduousness of Police vigilance will be realized at its real difficulties when it is mentioned that their energies, and watchfulness must not be confined to one district alone. Besides the information which had been communicated to them of the contemplated raid on Lock Hing's the members of the secret service have been forewarned that the rioters will employ their best efforts in an attempt to wreck the godowns on the waterfront in Wanchai district to night. In many of the godowns the boycotted agitators have discovered that Japanese imported goods are stored and to be faithful to the line of their campaign they must seek the destruction of the godowns. Unfortunately for their plans, but happily for the Colony through the excellence of the intelligence department of Hongkong's secret police, they can now forestall the rioters in their nefarious designs. We understand that here again the military will cheerfully co-operate with the Police and post an efficient guard in Wanchai district to-night to ward off any attack if one be made as is now threatened. The effectiveness of the Police service cannot be too highly commended, and we doubt not that the Government and the ratepayers will make adequate recognition of their best efforts to secure the peace of the Colony and the safety of life and limb besides the security of private property.

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

"China has been subdued!" In that one sentence the *raison d'être* of the exhibition of Chinese mob violence is explained. The immediate cause of the present outbreak will never be truthfully known, but of the numerous theories which are being discussed in Chinese circles in a position to know, the favourite explanations are alleged to have had their origin in Japan. The first is that some time last week several letters were received in Hongkong by the Chinese having trade connection with the leading open ports in Japan, reporting the existence of an alleged rumour that the Japanese were sanguinely anticipating the cessation of the Chinese boycott against Japan—its shipping and trade—in South China on the first day of the tenth Chinese moon (25th October). The letters of advice added that the Japanese regarded the termination of the boycott as a distinct moral triumph over the Chinese by their insular neighbours. In consequence it was alleged the Japanese had in contemplation the holding of a monster procession in celebration of the event. A feature of the procession it was said would be the display of ten thousand Japanese lanterns which were in course of manufacture on which would be inscribed the Chinese characters reading "Hak Fuk Chung Kwok," which, rendered into English, means "China has been subdued!" That such a hostile demonstration would never have been permitted by the authorities in Japan—a nation which is at perfect amity with China at the moment—no educated mind could doubt. Indeed, among the better class Chinese the very idea of such an ill-conceived demonstration was ridiculed as being altogether impermissible in Japan. Yet, it was a clever conception on the part of evil disposed busy bodies who evidently had a correct appreciation of the inflammatory nature of a Chinese mob whose mind was not slow to seize at the fuel which had set the dormant embers into the violent conflagration detailed in the foregoing columns above.

THE SECOND THEORY.

The second theory also emanates from the country against whose people the mass of the inhabitants in Kwantung cannot yet bring themselves to forget the humiliation resulting from the *Tatsu Maru* incident. It is to the effect that at a recent night procession in Japan the deliberations of the marine products and fish carried on that occasion were minus their tails in imitation, so it is alleged by the Chinese agents of the boycott agitation in Japan, of the Chinese position in relation to the movement. A fish without its tail was likened to a boat without its rudder. When applied to the boycott, the simile was intended to imply that the whole mass of the Chinese who are against the Japanese were like a rudderless craft cast adrift on the ocean wave and incapable of being directed to any definite goal.

How far-fetched the simile, if one existed at all, is apparent to even the most ordinary intelligence, but when it came to be deduced by the untutored minds of the lower orders of the Chinese it was not to be wondered at that the most extraordinary interpretation has been imported into it with the result chronicled above.

YET ANOTHER THEORY.

As showing the remarkable credulity of the Chinese populace when labouring under a preconceived grievance, yet a third theory may be stated that has been advanced, amongst others, as having brought about the present state of anarchy among the native population of Hongkong. The last theory accuses the Japanese of differential treatment against Chinese subjects in Japan, where, it is alleged, Chinese have had to put up with indignities at the hands

of the Japanese who regard the Chinese as inferior. As far as the Japan press can be relied upon—and, speaking broadly, the leading exponents of the press in Japan—both English and vernacular—maintain the best traditions of their profession both for accuracy and veracity—we cannot recall any deliberate organised campaign against the subjects of China in Japan. If the most recent instance can be cited as a criterion, the visit of H.E. Tang Shao-yi, the Special Commissioner to America, was the occasion of an interchange of the most friendly greetings between the two countries, and there was nothing to indicate any rift within the lute between the two nations.

LEADING CHINESE OPINION.

Among representative Chinese gentlemen in the Colony the present outbreak of unrestrained and misguided indignation is severely deprecated and greatly deplored. In the course of conversation with leading members of the community the consensus of opinion gathered was that the responsible leaders of Chinese public opinion feel more deeply than any other the outbreak of passion on the part of their compatriots, whereby their own fellow-countrymen have been the greatest sufferers both morally and pecuniarily. While as individuals they, too, shared in the humiliation of the *Tatsu Maru* surrender and undignified apology, they felt constrained to admit that no grievance was great enough to justify, in the eyes of the civilized world, any such acts of violence, which have unfortunately led to bloodshed, during yesterday and to-day. They are in sympathy with the mooted proposal on the part of Government to take more drastic measures to terminate the boycott propaganda.

SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

We are indebted to the Hongkong Jockey Club for the following results:—

THE MALOO PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. Half a mile.

Mr. Henry Morris's Heathfield.....(Crighton) 1
Mr. Manchester's Snippet.....(Eggers) 2
Mr. Toeg's Peiho.....(Hayes) 3
Time 1:04 2/5.

THE CRITERION STAKES.—Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Ballou's Gemini.....(Moller) 1
Mr. Barley's Moria.....(Poulsen) 2
Mr. Toeg's Stimp Cup.....(Hayes) 3
Time 1:28 3/5.

THE FAIRWAY STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Bonus side Griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Saxo-Borussia's Sagittarius.....(Moller) 1
Mr. Boxey's Spring Rose.....(Burkitt) 2
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Myrtle Tree.....(Vida) 3
Time 2:26 1/5.

THE BRITISH NAVY CUP.—Presented. Second pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 75. For China ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry and purchased at a public auction of untied Griffins since the Shanghai Spring Meeting of 1908, by a Member or Members of the Shanghai Race Club, at an actual cost of not more than Tls. 150. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Argentine's El Grillo.....(Schorr) 1
Mr. Edbrook's Squire Camington.....(Vida) 2
Mr. G. D. Coutts's Defaulter.....(Campbell) 3
Time 2:20.

THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER.—Value, Tls. 750. Second pony, Tls. 200. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to 1st January, 1908. Weight 10 st. 7 lbs. Ponies over 14 hands to carry 3 lbs. extra for every inch over. Winners of a Race 5 lbs. extra, two or more Races 10 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 15. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Toeg's Sultie.....(Poulsen) 1
Mr. Ballou's Bucephalus.....(Moller) 2
Mr. Toeg's Sora.....(Hayes) 3
Time 4:07 3/5.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, Third pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Wiegand's Ostrich.....(Reid) 1
Messrs. Morris and Ayer's Modfield.....(Crighton) 2
Mr. W. G. Pine's Hillsman.....(Burkitt) 3
Time 3:31 1/5.

Today's Advertisements.

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 15% for the year ending 29th February, 1908.

Coupon No. 11 is payable on 2nd November at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908. [62]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908. [63]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ARMAND BEHIC."

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 9th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. MAILLON, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908. [64]

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

Great Britain and Germany.

LONDON, 30th October.

The interest in the interview with the Kaiser continues unabated.

The German press are especially angry at the disclosure of the plan of campaign against their kindred people the Boers; and the papers are full of the secret history of the attitude of Europe during the war in South Africa. They also assert that Russia sent fifty thousand troops to Kusk, besides concentrating 176,000 men on the Transcasian border with a view to menacing India, the Boxer outbreak in China alone saving the peace of Europe.

Later.
There is no abatement in the interest which is taken in the interview with the Kaiser.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the moral is undoubtedly for a strong British Navy, while the *Daily News* remarks that the Kaiser has unconsciously proved the impossibility of an entente with Germany.

The Balkans.

The Montenegrins have posted guns in the mountains on the Bosnian frontier, and the whole population is armed.

The Situation in Europe.

31st October.

The Tsar and Crown Prince of Serbia have had an interview extending over an hour. In Montenegro every soldier has received five hundred rounds of ammunition.

The Licensing Bill.

The Solicitor-General of Scotland, Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C., speaking at Coatbridge, said that if the Licensing Bill was thrown out or mangled by the Lords, the Government would impose a license duty which would compel one-fourth of the public houses to close.

MORPHIA IN CHINA.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED.

The following notification issued by H. B. M.'s Minister at Peking to H. B. M.'s Consuls at the Treaty Ports in China on the subject of the prohibition of the importation of morphia and instruments for its injection on and from the 1st of January, 1909, is published for general information, in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* to-day:—

Under instructions received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the undersigned hereby notifies British subjects that His Majesty's Government has agreed to the enforcement, from January, 1st, 1909, of Article XI of the Treaty which was concluded between Great Britain and China at Shanghai on September 5th, 1902.

From January 1st, 1909, the importation of morphia, and instruments for its injection, into China will consequently be prohibited by the Chinese Government. Due provision will however be made for the importation into China of morphia and instruments for its injection, for medicinal purposes, and all British subjects concerned are requested to ascertain without delay from the nearest British Consulate the method of procedure to be followed in that regard.

J. N. JORDAN,
H. B. M. Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING,
10th October, 1908.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.

German (*Prins Ludwig*) 5th inst., 6 a.m.

The Swedish s.s. *Peking* left Shimoda yesterday a.m., and may be expected here on 6th inst.

The Apca Co's s.s. *Japan*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on 30th ult., and may be expected here on 4th inst. at 4 p.m.

The s.s. *Samatra* is due here at daylight on 4th inst., and will leave for Marseilles, London and Antwerp at 5 p.m., the same day.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prins Ludwig*, carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 7th ult., left Singapore on 31st ult. at noon, and may be expected here on 5th inst. at 6 a.m.

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 14, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [49]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [55]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD, A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDINGS.

GODOWNS in PRATA EAST BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [66]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1904. [60]

Dr. M. H. OSHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD.

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1904. [61]

Entertainment.

KOWLOON

"THE NATION'S HARDEST WORKER."

HONOUR OF THE 68TH BIRTHDAY

OF

H.I.M. KING EDWARD VII.

A

BIRTHDAY DINNER

will be served on

MONDAY, the 9TH NOVEMBER,

at 8 P.M.

"RECHERCHE MENU."

MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

DANCING at 9.30 P.M.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

HOTEL.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. [67]

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$150,000 }	\$2,005,774	{Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex 1/9 = \$21.943 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$800 sales London £80 }
Bank, Limited	49,925	£7	£0	{ £4,000 £150,000 }	\$10,323	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$50
INSURANCES.								
Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$227,757 \$418,090 }	none	\$14 for 1907	8 %	\$275 buyers
Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £125,000 £150,000 £158,747 £118,277 \$3,000,000 £60,000 \$302,478 £120,691 \$727,049 }	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	6 %	Tls. 80 buyers
Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$302,478 £120,691 \$727,049 }	\$2,506,015	{Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907 }	5 1/2 %	\$785
Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$85,157 }	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 %	\$1674 sales
Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$140,097 \$13,601 \$1,235,941 }	\$172,432	6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$98 buyers
Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$13,601 \$1,235,941 }	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	8 %	\$335 buyers
SHIPPING.								
Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$99,007 }	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$15
Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$204,638 \$20,000 \$387,000 \$11,766 \$17,051 }	Nil.	\$2 1/2 per year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$94
Company, Limited	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$20,000 \$387,000 \$11,766 \$17,051 }	\$17,755	\$1 1/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	7 1/2 %	\$281 buyers
Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £24,000 }	\$13,755	{6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3.154 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$35 \$20 }
Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £24,000 }	\$13,755		...	
Navigation Company, Limited	700,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 £72,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 12 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 45 sell Tls. 52 buy 45/- }
Navigation and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £72,000 £1,000 }	£61,817	{Final of 1/- making 3/- for 1907 and in- terim of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908 }	6 %	
Navigation, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$5,000 \$47,221 }	\$98	{\$1.00 \$0.50 } for year ending 30.4.1908	4 %	\$25
Navigation, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$5,000 \$47,221 }	\$98		3 1/2 %	\$15
Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 140,000 Tls. 60,955 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 110,142 Tls. 11,142 }	Tls. 5,860	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sell
REFINERIES.								
Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$24,638 \$20,000 \$36,848 }	Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$120
Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$24,638 \$20,000 \$36,848 }	Dr. \$135,132	\$3 for 1907	...	\$22 sellers
Refining Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$24,638 \$20,000 \$36,848 }	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 1 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.12.06	...	Tls. 90 sell
MINING.								
Mining and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £12,289 }	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15.85
Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	{ £150,000 £12,289 }	Dr. £4,191	No. 11 of 1/- = 48/- = 115/-	...	\$7
Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £12,289 }	£4,191		...	
HARVES & GODOWNS.								
Harves & Godowns, Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$53,601 }	\$3,726	\$1.75 per year ending 31.12.06	...	\$15
Harves & Godowns Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$26,846 }	\$3,556	Final of \$14 making \$31 for 1907	7 %	\$50
Harves Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$26,846 }	\$84,847	Interim of \$4 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	\$93 buyers
Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$10,000 \$26,846 }	Tls. 23,742	{Final of Tls. 24 making in all Tls. 5 for year ending 30.4.08 }	6 1/2 %	Tls.

Intimations.

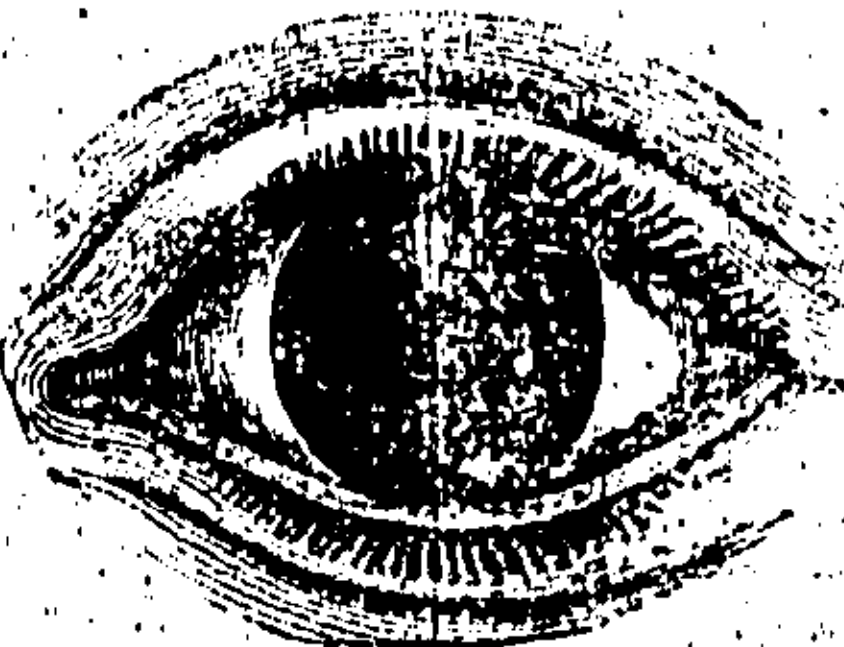
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You are anxious to put your son to a business that will prosper. Will your daughter be happy in her married life? You are in love. Have I made a wise choice in mate? Shall I take a partner into my business? Should I be going abroad? All these questions Pharos can answer and advise by the aid of astrology. Why not put this to the test. Send P. O. value /- and addressed, stamped envelope to—
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With your Birth Date, Full Name and Title and Town or County of Birth if possible, upon receipt of same Pharos will send you a written Test Horoscopes,
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2

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[45]

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—
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[J] J.]